

## ACITRETIN

Information leaflet

#### 1. What is acitretin?

Acitretin is a type of medication called a retinoid which is related to vitamin A and works by slowing down cell growth in the skin.

- 2. What skin conditions can be treated with acitretin?
- ·Psoriasis
- ·Darier disease
- ·Ichthyosis
- ·Lichen planus
- ·Lupus
- ·Pityriasis rubra pilaris
- 3. How long will I need to take acitretin before I can see an effect?

Your skin condition will start to improve in approximately 2 weeks and continue to do so up to 12 weeks. The improvement should persist while still taking acitretin.

### 4. How do I take acitretin?

Acitretin is usually taken once a day after food. The medication is available as 10 mg and 25 mg capsules and should be taken as prescribed.

- 5. What are the possible side effects of acitretin?
- a. Frequent side effects
- ·Dry skin (can be treated with moisturisers)
- ·Soreness, peeling and cracking of lips (can be treated with lip balms)
- ·Soreness and bleeding of the inner nose (can be treated with antibiotic ointments)
- ·Dry eyes (can be treated with artificial tears)
- ·Fragile skin
- ·Minor skin infections
- Increased tendency for sunburn (use sunscreen and sun protection measures)
- ·Mild headaches
- b. Rarer side effects
- ·Raised pressure around the brain: headache, nausea, visual disturbance
- ·Mild and reversible liver inflammation
- ·Reversible hair loss and thinning
- ·Reduced night vision
- ·Gastrointestinal upset, nausea, abdominal pain
- ·Muscle aches after exercise
- ·Calcium deposits around bones: pain, stiffness
- 6. What precautions should I take?
- a. Acitretin can cause serious damage and birth deformities in an unborn baby

Acitretin must never be taken during pregnancy. Moreover, women need to wait at least 3 years before trying to get pregnant.

#### b. Alcohol prolongs the time that acitretin is stored in the body

Avoid alcohol as risk of side effects is increased (e.g. liver inflammation, raised blood fats). Women of child-bearing age must not consume any alcohol (in food, drink or medicines) during treatment with acitretin and for 2 months after stopping acitretin.

c. Do not donate blood for at least 3 years after stopping treatment in case the donated blood is given to a pregnant woman as it can potentially cause damage to the developing baby.



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- d. Acitretin can worsen diabetes, raise blood lipids and cause liver inflammation. Please inform your doctor before treatment if you have had any of these problems.
- e. Inform your doctor and pharmacist that you are taking acitretin before taking any new medication. Medications that may interact with acitretin include:
- ·Vitamin A supplements (should not be taken)
- ·Tetracycline antibiotics
- ·Methotrexate
- ·Anticonvulsant medication
- ·Progesterone only/mini-pill
- 7. How will I be monitored for the side effects of acitretin?

Fasting blood tests (for liver and kidney function, blood lipids) are performed before starting treatment and every 3 months. Children who take acitretin should have their growth monitored.



## ACITRETIN (阿曲汀)

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### 1. 什么是阿曲汀?

阿曲汀是一种被称为视黄醇类药物,与维生素A相关,通过减缓皮肤细胞的生长发挥作用。

- 2. 阿曲汀可以治疗哪些皮肤疾病?
- 银屑病
- 毛囊角化病
- 鱼鳞癬
- 扁平苔藓
- 狼疮
- 毛发红糠疹
- 3. 我需要服用阿曲汀多久才能看到效果?

您的皮肤状况将在大约2周内开始改善,并在12周内持续改善。改善会在继续服用阿曲汀的期间内持续。

### 4. 我该如何服用阿曲汀?

阿曲汀通常在每天饭后服用一次。该药物有10毫克和25毫克的胶囊,应按处方服用。

- 5. 阿曲汀可能会造成的副作用是什么?
- a. 常见副作用
- 皮肤干燥(可用保湿霜治疗)
- 唇部疼痛、脱皮和干裂(可用润唇膏治疗)
- 鼻子内侧疼痛和出血(可用抗生素软膏治疗)
- 眼睛干燥(可用人工泪液治疗)
- 皮肤脆弱
- 轻微的皮肤感染
- 易晒伤(使用防晒霜和防晒措施)
- 轻度头痛
- b. 罕见副作用
- 颅内压升高: 头痛、恶心、视力障碍
- 轻度和可逆的肝脏炎症
- 可逆的脱发和头发稀疏问题
- 夜视能力降低
- 胃肠不适、恶心、腹痛
- 运动后肌肉酸痛
- 骨骼周围的钙沉积:疼痛、僵硬
- 6. 我应该采取哪些预防措施?
- a. 阿曲汀会对未出生的婴儿造成严重损害和畸形

阿曲汀绝不能在怀孕期间服用。此外,女性需要等待至少3年才能尝试怀孕。

### b. 酒精会延长阿曲汀在体内的储存时间

避免饮酒,因为会增加副作用的风险(如肝脏炎症、血脂升高)。育龄女性在治疗期间及停止治疗后**2**个月内不得食用任何含酒精的食物、饮料或药物。

- c. 停止治疗后至少3年内不得献血,以防止捐献的血液被分配给孕妇使用,因为这可能对发育中的婴儿造成损害。
- d. 阿曲汀可能会加重糖尿病、升高血脂并引起肝脏炎症。如果您有这些问题,请在治疗前告知医生。



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- e. 在服用任何新药物前,请告知您的医生和药剂师您正在服用阿曲汀。可能与阿曲汀产生相互作用的药物包括:
- 维生素A保健品(不应服用)
- 四环素类抗生素
- 甲氨蝶呤
- 抗癫痫药物
- 单孕激素/小剂量避孕丸
- 7. 如何监测阿曲汀的副作用?

空腹血液检查(检查肝肾功能、血脂)将在开始治疗前和每3个月进行一次。服用阿曲汀的儿童将被监测其生长情况。